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facts, as Neumann held, who also thought that often the present situation appeared doubled, as sensuous impression, and as thought at once, as if, as Angel explained, perception and apperception were divorced by fatigue, or the least retarded. Jensen's explanation by disparate action of the two hemispheres is disproved by contralateral hemianopsia and other recently observed phenomena, as van der Kalk has shown. Yet Jensen's view is adopted in Schüle's well known hand-book, and Huppert goes so far as to explain double memory by temporary incongruity of action of the two hemispheres by capillary apoplexy. The other view, first stated by Jensen, that some elements of real experience are involved as a nucleus, to which other elements are imagined, and this whole seems memory when only a part is so, was modified by Sander, Sully, Buccola, Emminghaus, who suggest that dreams vaguely recalled may take the place of this nucleus of experience. Perhaps, also, the reproduction is of vivid fancies from the adolescent period, when fancy is strongest. This sense of full agreement of a present with a supposed past, involving as it does the ego, is often momentary, the sense of identity vanishing with clearer insight. The sense of foreknowing dimly what is to happen, and the psychologic moment attending such experiences, is discussed and further cases are given. These important papers at the same time show the great difficulties of the subject, and give promise of better study and fuller knowledge of it.

*De la déviation faciale dans l'hémiplégie hystérique.* E. BRISSAND et P. MARIE. *Le Progrès Médical*, Jan. and Feb. 1887.

According to Todd and Charcot, hysterical is distinguished from organic hemiplegia by the absence of paralysis of the face. Others have denied this exemption to be of any value as indicating hysterical origin. After passing in review chief symptoms, these authors conclude that there is no objective symptom by which organic can be distinguished from hysteric hemiplegia if the face is left out of account. Facial and lingual deviation in hysteric cases may at first closely resemble paralysis, but is due to contraction of muscles on the same, and not to paralysis of those of the opposite side, and is spasmodic and confined to one lip. This conclusion is illustrated by portraits of two male cases.

*Ueber Hysterie bei Kindern.* Inaug. Dis. P. RIESENFELD. Kiel, 1887.

This thesis begins with an extensive survey of the literature upon this subject since the thesis of H. Smidt (Strassburg, 1880), the limits of childhood being fixed at menstruation, or, if this be unknown, at 14 years of age. Nineteen new cases are described, including four boys. Heredity, anæmia, exhaustion, and parental indulgence are prominent causes. Moderate hardship and exposure, too, excite somatic resistance, and repress whims and excessive imagination. The imitative instinct of children should be more or less repressed; and sudden anger, grief and fear, and excessive desire to be interesting, should be avoided. It is more simple, sudden in advent and cure, less often associated with whims and moodiness than in adults.

*Zur sexuellen Form des Verfolgungswahns.* Inaug. Dis. A. GOTTLÖB. Würzburg, 1887.

Five interesting cases of men are told which illustrate the tendency to unreasonable jealousy when from alcohol or other causes

their sexual power begins to decline. Drinkers are especially prone to delusions of persecution, with approaching impotence.

*Ueber die psychischen Störungen des Klimakteriums.* Inaug. Diss. J. BRÜHL. Würzburg, 1887.

Several new cases are well studied, and the views commonly held are carefully presented. The author takes a too gloomy view of the effects of the menopause upon sanity. Psychoses that originate in the involution period are more likely to be malign than otherwise, and mental alienation of the climacteric constitutes a very dangerous crisis. If predisposition, and especially if incipient disturbance exists, the prognosis is very bad.

*Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Inactivitätsatrophie der Muskelfaser.* Inaug. Diss. B. STEINERT. Würzburg, 1887.

One day, after section of the motor nerve roots, the cross section of the gastrocnemius and sartorius muscles of the frog, measured with many precautions and in many specimens, was found increased, and also their weight increased. Their dry weight, however, was found to be reduced. The same seemed to be the case with the single muscle fibres. It thus appears that the first stage of atrophy of muscle fibres due to inaction is marked by an imbibition of water, thought to be due to loss of capillary tonicity. After two or three days permanent shrinkage of the muscle begins. The same results were obtained with rabbit muscles.

*Fünf Fälle von Tumor Cerebelli.* Inaug. Diss. M. SCHOMERUS. Göttingen, 1887.

In a digest of the literature which follows the account of the cases, it appears that out of 204 cases thus far described, but 60 have felt dizziness, which is thought to be so characteristic a symptom of cerebellar disease. Out of 364 cases, 260, or 71 per cent, have suffered from headache; about 49 per cent suffer from nausea; 33 per cent from amblyopia and amaurosis; 4 per cent from astigmatism, and 15 per cent from aphasia. The fact is that the cerebellum can no longer be regarded as exclusively an organ of co-ordination. From tumors topical diagnosis cannot be made on account of intercranial pressure. The cerebellar ataxia, so fully described by Nothnagel as highly characteristic, is often wanting.

*Ein Beitrag zur Kenntniss des Paralysis Agitans.* Inaug. Diss. E. LANTZIUS-BENINGA. Göttingen, 1887.

Paralysis agitans, shaking palsy, sclerotyrrle festinans, or chorea procussiva, is a neurosis without demonstrable anatomical lesion, which Charcot and his pupil Ordenstein have studied with precision, and describe as peculiar tremor of voluntary muscles which ceases in sleep, and progressive weakness of muscles and other attendant symptoms. The right arm is by far most often attacked. Psychic excitement of all sorts increases it, and it often hinders falling to sleep. Fourteen cases are well, but not fully described.